

II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints

The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8 does not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” Id.

“[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” Id. (quoting Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” Id. at 1950. Thus, although a plaintiff’s specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. Id. at 1951.

But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed, courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.’” Id. (quoting Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

....

1 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other facts,
2 a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal of the
3 action. See Lopez v. Smith, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The Court
4 should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of advice “would
5 undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” Pliler v. Ford, 542 U.S. 225,
6 231 (2004); see also Lopez, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to decide whether the court was
7 required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). The Court will dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint
8 for failure to state a claim, but because the Complaint may possibly be saved by amendment,
9 will dismiss the Complaint with leave to amend.

10 **III. Complaint**

11 In his two-count Complaint, Plaintiff sues “6 Unknown FBI Agents” and “others.”

12 In Count One, Plaintiff alleges a violation of the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth
13 Amendments, claiming that he was falsely arrested and illegally detained. Plaintiff contends
14 that he was arrested and detained by the Scottsdale Police Department and was subsequently
15 arrested and transported to a substation. He claims the “private sector” kicked him out of
16 convenience stores and hotels because a City of Tempe Police Officer kept harassing him on
17 every street corner. Plaintiff claims that this behavior was detrimental to him succeeding in
18 society and that he was defamed and slandered. He claims that he was harassed by the City
19 of Tempe Police Department because he was homeless and that a City of Tempe Police
20 Officer went on a campaign to destroy Plaintiff’s reputation, which resulted in Plaintiff being
21 kicked out of motels, gas stations, convenience stores, and Goodwill. Plaintiff also asserts
22 that his father was convicted of attempting to assassinate a president and that the Secret
23 Service slandered Plaintiff with an “intel leak” to the community. Plaintiff claims that he has
24 suffered mental anguish and emotional trauma.

25 In Count Two, Plaintiff alleges a violation of his right to assemble and to pursue
26 freedom from tyranny, in violation of the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments. He
27 claims that he was denied the right to drink water and was kicked out of 14 different
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1 commercial businesses. He contends that this caused him to wander through a neighborhood
2 looking for water and caused him to be arrested for drinking water out of someone's car.

3 In his Request for Relief, Plaintiff seeks monetary damages.

4 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

5 Although *pro se* pleadings are liberally construed, Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519,
6 520-21 (1972), conclusory and vague allegations will not support a cause of action. Ivey v.
7 Board of Regents of the University of Alaska, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Further,
8 a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the
9 claim that were not initially pled. Id.

10 To state a valid claim under § 1983, plaintiffs must allege that they suffered a specific
11 injury as a result of specific conduct of a defendant and show an affirmative link between the
12 injury and the conduct of that defendant. See Rizzo v. Goode, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377
13 (1976). There is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983, and therefore, a defendant's
14 position as the supervisor of persons who allegedly violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights
15 does not impose liability. Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services, 436 U.S.
16 658, 691-92 (1978); Hamilton v. Endell, 981 F.2d 1062, 1067 (9th Cir. 1992); Taylor v. List,
17 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). "Because vicarious liability is inapplicable to Bivens
18 and § 1983 suits, a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the
19 official's own individual actions, has violated the Constitution." Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1948.

20 Plaintiff has not alleged that Defendants Six Unknown FBI Agents personally
21 participated in a deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights, were aware of a deprivation
22 and failed to act, or formed policies that resulted in Plaintiff's injuries. Plaintiff's allegations
23 do not refer at all to any FBI agents; his allegations, at best, are entirely related to the conduct
24 of municipal police officers, the Secret Service, and private businesses. Thus, the Court will
25 dismiss without prejudice Defendants Six Unknown FBI Agents.

26 **V. Leave to Amend**

27 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to state
28 a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a first

1 amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will mail
2 Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If Plaintiff fails
3 to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended complaint and dismiss this
4 action without further notice to Plaintiff.

5 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the “First
6 Amended Complaint.” The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
7 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
8 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

9 If Plaintiff files an amended complaint, Plaintiff must write short, plain statements
10 telling the Court: (1) the constitutional right Plaintiff believes was violated; (2) the name of
11 the Defendant who violated the right; (3) exactly what that Defendant did or failed to do;
12 (4) how the action or inaction of that Defendant is connected to the violation of Plaintiff’s
13 constitutional right; and (5) what specific injury Plaintiff suffered because of that
14 Defendant’s conduct. See Rizzo, 423 U.S. at 371-72, 377.

15 Plaintiff must repeat this process for each person he names as a Defendant. If Plaintiff
16 fails to affirmatively link the conduct of each named Defendant with the specific injury
17 suffered by Plaintiff, the allegations against that Defendant will be dismissed for failure to
18 state a claim. **Conclusory allegations that a Defendant or group of Defendants have**
19 **violated a constitutional right are not acceptable and will be dismissed.**

20 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963
21 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542,
22 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original complaint as
23 nonexistent. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised in the original
24 complaint is waived if it is not raised in a first amended complaint. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d
25 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1987).

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1 **VI. Warnings**

2 **A. Release**

3 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his release.
4 Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he intends to pay
5 the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to comply may result
6 in dismissal of this action.

7 **B. Address Changes**

8 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with Rule
9 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion for other
10 relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in dismissal of this
11 action.

12 **C. Copies**

13 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. See
14 LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further notice
15 to Plaintiff.

16 **D. Possible “Strike”**

17 Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff fails
18 to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the
19 dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).
20 Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil
21 judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior
22 occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a
23 court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious,
24 or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under
25 imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

26 **E. Possible Dismissal**

27 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including these
28 warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at

1 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the
2 Court).

3 **IT IS ORDERED:**

4 (1) Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 2) is **granted**.

5 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government agency,
6 Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is assessed an initial partial filing fee of \$1.67.

7 (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff has
8 **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in compliance with
9 this Order.

10 (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of
11 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with prejudice
12 that states that the dismissal may count as a "strike" under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

13 (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a civil
14 rights complaint by a prisoner.

15 DATED this 2nd day of January, 2013.

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19 _____
20 David G. Campbell
21 United States District Judge
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**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing Fee. The filing fee for this action is \$350.00. If you are unable to immediately pay the filing fee, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$350 filing fee or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. Counts. You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**

2. Issue Involved. Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked “Other,” you must identify the specific issue involved.

3. Supporting Facts. After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.

4. Injury. State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.

5. Administrative Remedies. You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

- ☐ Original Complaint
☐ First Amended Complaint
☐ Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

- ☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983
☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).
☐ Other: _____

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____

B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: _____. The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: _____. The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: _____. The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____. The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

D. CAUSE OF ACTION

COUNT I

- [illegible]

COUNT II

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____

2. **Count II.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.

□ Basic necessities

□ Mail

☐ Access to the court

☐ Medical care

☐ Disciplinary proceedings

□ Property

☐ Exercise of religion

□ Retaliation

☐ Excessive force by an officer

- Threat to safety

☐ Other:

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count II. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count II? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count II to the highest level? ☐ Yes ☐ No

- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____

COUNT III

1. State the constitutional or other federal civil right that was violated: _____

2. **Count III.** Identify the issue involved. Check **only one**. State additional issues in separate counts.

□ Basic necessities

□ Mail

☐ Access to the court

☐ Medical care

☐ Disciplinary proceedings

□ Property

☐ Exercise of religion

□ Retaliation

☐ Excessive force by an officer

- Threat to safety

☐ Other:

3. **Supporting Facts.** State as briefly as possible the FACTS supporting Count III. Describe exactly what **each Defendant** did or did not do that violated your rights. State the facts clearly in your own words without citing legal authority or arguments.

[illegible]

4. **Injury.** State how you were injured by the actions or inactions of the Defendant(s).

- ## 5. Administrative Remedies.

- a. Are there any administrative remedies (grievance procedures or administrative appeals) available at your institution? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Yes☐ No

- b. Did you submit a request for administrative relief on Count III?

☐ Yes☐ No

- c. Did you appeal your request for relief on Count III to the highest level?

☐ Yes☐ No

- d. If you did not submit or appeal a request for administrative relief at any level, briefly explain why you did not. _____

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.